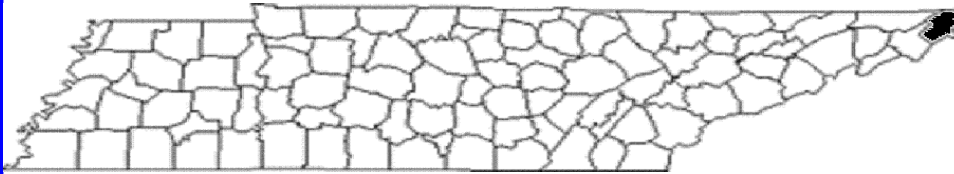


The Status of Women in Johnson County



STATUS OF WOMEN IN JOHNSON COUNTY: AN OVERVIEW

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INDICATOR	DATA	COUNTY RANKING
		(of 95 Counties)
COMPOSITE EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS INDEX	65.00	82
Women's Annual Earnings	\$18,817	86
Women's Earnings as a Percentage of Men's Earnings (Wage Gap)	78.3%	8
Women's Labor Force Participation Rate	37.8%	85
Female Unemployment Rate	9.7%	90
Women in Managerial or Professional Occupations	26.7%	56
COMPOSITE ECONOMIC AUTONOMY INDEX	66.75	84
Businesses that are Women-Owned (% of total)	11.0%	88
Women with a Four-Year College Degree (%)	10.1%	48
Women With a High School Diploma (%)	56.2%	94
Female High School Dropout Rate	4.9%	29
Women with any Kind of Health Insurance Coverage (%)	86.7%	86
Women Earning Incomes Below the Poverty Level (%)	24.0%	90
Single Female-Headed Households Living In Poverty (%)	12.9%	82
Adolescent Pregnancy Rate (Ages 10-19)	27.7	17

Report Overview: This publication on the Status of Women in Johnson County is part of a statewide publication of the Tennessee Economic Council on Women, *The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties, 2004*. The Economic Council on Women is a State agency created under TCA § 4-50-100, et seq. by the One Hundredth General Assembly in 1998 to address the economic needs of Tennessee women.

The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

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Women have taken remarkable strides towards economic equality, from education to earnings to political participation. Women are now pursuing goals such as business ownership, leadership roles in their careers, and election to state and federal political office. However, obstacles still exist in the climb toward equality. Nationwide, equal numbers of men and women are obtaining four-year college degrees; however, these gains have not translated into pay equity. The average college-educated woman working full time earns \$44,200 a year compared to \$61,800 for men in the same category. Women are still under-represented in many of the highest paying, fastest growing sectors of the economy. Helping women break into these traditionally male-dominated areas like computer science, engineering, mathematics and technology, as well as all skilled-labor positions, gives women tools for self-sufficiency and understanding of their personal capabilities, and these advances are good for the economy of our counties and of our state.

Employment and Earnings

The employment and earnings index includes data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation, female unemployment, and percentages of women in professional or managerial occupations.

- ◇ Women in Johnson County earn about \$6,000 less annually than their male counterparts, but the wage gap between genders (78.3%) ranks Johnson among in the top 10 counties for this indicator.
- ◇ Johnson ranks among the bottom ten counties in both women's labor force participation rate (37.8%) and female unemployment rate (9.7%).
- ◇ Johnson County women have an unemployment rate of 9.7%, significantly higher than the overall county unemployment rate of 7.0%.
- ◇ Of working women in the county 26.7% are employed in managerial or professional occupations while 20.6% of all employed persons work in managerial or professional jobs.

Economic Autonomy

The economic autonomy index includes information on educational attainment, business ownership and general quality of life issues.

- ◇ Only 56.2% of women in the county graduated from high school, placing Johnson 94th among counties in this indicator. 58.4% of all county residents have a high school diploma.
- ◇ 10.1% of women in Johnson County have a four-year college degree or better while only 6.9% of all county residents have at least a bachelor's degree.
- ◇ Johnson County's pregnancy rate for girls aged 10-19, which is 27.7 per 1000 women, is the county's highest ranking indicator.
- ◇ Over 13 percent of women in the county have no kind of health insurance coverage, and 24 percent of working women earn wages below the poverty level.
- ◇ Though 18.7% of families live in poverty in the county, the percentage rises to 37.0% for families with a female householder and no husband present.
- ◇ Women-owned businesses only account for 4.7% of the total sales and receipts of privately-owned companies though they represent 11.0% of all private firms.

The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

JOHNSON

		Johnson County	Rank of Johnson County	Highest Ranking County
Earnings	Median Annual Earnings for FT Females	\$18,817	86	Williamson: \$32,243
	Wage Gap	78.3%	8	Davidson: 82.1%
Employment	Female Labor Force Participa- tion Rate	37.8%	85	Rutherford: 50.9%
	Female Unemployment Rate	9.7%	90	Pickett: 1.5%
	Percent of Employed Females in Management, Prof., and Related Occupations	26.7%	56	Anderson: 44.6%
	Women Owned Business % of Total	11.0%	88	Moore: 63.3%
Education	% of Females with 4 Year Degree or Better	10.1%	48	Williamson: 39.5%
	% of Females with High School Diploma (or equiva- lency)	56.2%	94	Williamson: 90.6%
	Female Dropout Rate	4.9%	29	Clay/Pickett: 0.0%
Lifestyles	% of Women with any kind of Health Insurance Coverage	86.7%	86	Williamson: 100%
	% of Women Living Below Poverty Level Incomes	24.0%	90	Williamson: 5.4%
	% of all Female Headed Households with Children in Poverty	12.9%	82	Williamson: 2.5%
	Rate of Pregnancy of Girls Aged 10-19 per 1000	27.7	17	Williamson: 1.2%

ABOUT THE COUNCIL AND THIS REPORT

Johnson County

The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percentage of women in managerial occupations.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of households headed by a single female, single female headed households living in poverty, percentage of women with health insurance, the high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Tennessee Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Earnings and Employment	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Earnings)	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of Employed Females in Management, Professional, and Related Occupations	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Economic Autonomy	
Women-owned Business, Percent of total	Economic Census, 1997
Percent of Females w/4yr Degree or Better	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of Females with a High School Diploma (or equivalency)	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Female Dropout Rate	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of Women with Any Kind of Health Insurance Coverage	Tennessee Department of Health, 2002
Percent of Women Living Below Poverty Level Incomes	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of all Female Headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Rate of Pregnancy of Girls Aged 10-19 per 1000	Tennessee Department of Health, 2002
Voter Demographics and Elected County Officials	National Association of Counties